The Pittsburgh Gazette

Volume IX. SATURDAY, April 23, 1796. Number 5

THE ſubſcriber hereby give notice to thoſe indebted to the eſtate of Adam Autrich, that he will attend in Greenburgh, at the houſe of Mr. Drun, on the firſt day of July next, to receive payment—and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent them properly atteſted for ſettlement.

PETER CRACO.

April 2, 1796.

ALL perſons who have purchaſed LOTS of the ſubſcriber at Meadville, and have performed their contracts as to improvements, are requeſted to come forward on or before the firſt day of May, pay the purchaſe money, and receive their Deeds agreeable to contract.

DAVID MEAD.

April 1, 1796.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the TANNING and CURRYING Buſineſs, a ſtout Boy, about 15 or 16 years of age.—Apply to

JOHN RITCHEY.

Elizabeth Town, April 1, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Tract of Land of one hundred and ten acres, more or eſs, ſituate on the Four Mile Run, adjoining lands of Jacob Caſtleman and others.

Alſo, a ſmall Two Story Houſe adjoining Alexander M'Nickle, in Second ſtreet, Pittſburgh. For particulars enquire of

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, April 7, 1796.

William Earl,

IS juſt opening for ſale a quantity of the following articles, viz. *Joiners Tools* and *utlery, Queens Ware* and *China, Carpets* and *rpeting, Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe, Salt Fiſh, Mill* and *Croſs Cut Saws,* and a variety of *School oks, Hiſtories* and *Romances.*

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1796.

AS the partnerſhip of IRWIN and BURCHFIELD will diſſolve the h day of June next, they therefore will ontinue to ſell the remainder of their Goods w on hand at or as near as poſſible to the ſt coſt—and what Goods remain on hand at day they will ſell at public auction.—he ſale will begin at the Store at 10 o'clock ſaid 9th day of June, and continue from y to day until all the Goods are ſold. Six onths credit will be given to any perſon ying an articles to the amount of thirty illings or upwards, giving approved ſecurity.

The partners once more requeſt thoſe indebted to them to make immediate payment.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE,

FEARNOUGHT,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's tavern, in St. air townſhip, Allegheny county, at low rate of twenty ſhillings and bu hel of oats the ſeaſon; the oats be brought with the mares at the coming; the remainder to be d on or before the firſt day of Octo r next.

Fearnought is a beautiful bay, 6 rs old this ſpring, 16 hands and an lf high, he is lately from South Ca lina, out of the noted imported horſe earnought, and his dam a full bred ay; he is neat and ſtrong made, fi r ſaddle or geers. The ſeaſon be ns the ſecond week in April and ends e firſt of July.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

April 4, 1796.

AT THE

CARD MANUFACTORY

No 59, North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are made in the moſt complete manner, and of the beſt materials, CARDS of every deſcription, viz.

Cotton, Wool, Tow, Stock, Hatters, Fullers, and Cards for Machines.

MERCHANTS or others from the Country, who are pleaſed to purchaſe their CARDS at ſaid MANUFACTORY may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms.

March 10, 1796.

THE *Partnerſhip of* JOSEPH PATTERSON *& Co. diſſolved on the 21ſt ult. by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to ſaid firm are requeſted to make payment on or before the 1ſt day of May next, and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to attend for ſettlement. Thoſe who neglect this notice will have to call on* JAMES PATTERSON *to ſettle their accounts, as the Books will revert to him after the 1ſt day of May next.*

Pittſburgh, March 30, 1796.

N. B. JOSEPH PATTERSON *ſtill continues the* STORE *at the ſame place, and has now on hand a general aſſortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *with a large quantity of* CASTINGS, *which he will ſell on moderate terms for Caſh or Country Produce.*

ALL thoſe perſons who received public Guns of the ſubſcribers in the time of the inſurrection, are requeſted immediately to return them. Applications having been repeatedly made but without effect, it i hoped this hint will be ſufficient without further trouble.

GEORGE ROBINSON, }
JOSIAH TANNEHILL, } Captains.

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1796.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber in the Allegheny river, oppoſite the mouth of Buffaloe creek, a raft of PINE BOARDS. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away before the 1ſt of May next, or they will be ſold for to defray the charges. The ſubſcriber lives two miles from Craig's ſtation, on Buffaloe creek.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Allegheny county, March 31, 1796.

The Beneficial HORSE,

PRODUCER.

WILL be kept by the ſubſcriber, to cover Mares this ſeaſon on the farm of Cap. David M'Nair, on the Ninemile run, Pitt townſhip, ſeven miles from Pittſburgh, from the firſt of April to the firſt of July, for Three Dollars and one buſhel of Oats the Seaſon, the Oats to be brought with the Mare—Or One Dollar and an Half the Leap, in caſh or country produce at market price, delivered at the above farm on or before the firſt day of November next.

PRODUCER is a dark bay, riſing five years old, fifteen and half hands high—Out of the noted full bred Horſe Morick Ball, and a Sepus Mare, he is neat and ſtrong made, calculated for ſaddle or gears, it is ſuppoſed by good judges that his appearance and performance, will give general ſatisfaction, to all that may choſe to ſend their Mares to him.

DAVID KERR.

March 24th 1796.

WHEREAS *the ſubſcriber gave a judgment note for the ſum of eleven pounds, to a certain Hugh Hall, wheelwright, dated the 23d of December 1795, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it having never received value for it.*

JOHN M'COY.

March 22, 1796.

JUST NOW FOR SALE,

THE one-ſixth part of that well ſituated Furnace, known by the name of LAUREL FURNACE, ſituate in the county of Fayette, within eleven miles of Union Town, nine of Connell'sville, and within two miles of the Youghiogeny river, where it is navigable, with five hundred and ſeventy nine acres of land belonging thereunto; likewiſe ſix hundred and ſeventy nine acres more lying and adjoining the ſaid Furnace tract; the latter, which is private property, will alſo be ſold with the ſaid ſixth part. There is a variety of ore banks four of which has been already opened, the fartheſt not exceeding two miles and two within a quarter of the bridge houſe, and the ore has been ſufficiently tryed both for its making good Bar Iron as well as Caſtings. I think any farther diſcription unneſſary, as any perſon being inclinable to purchaſe would firſt wiſh to view the premiſſes. The furnace is now in blaſt, with a conſiderable ſtock of coal and ore on the bank. For farther particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber now living on the premiſes.

JAMES RODGERS,

April 6, 1796.

Schewe & Hanckel,

Are opening for ſale in the Yellow Houſe in Second ſtreet, next door to the corner of Market ſtreet, a complete aſſortment of the fineſt German Goods, which they will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms.

BEST Bohemia large and ſmall looking glaſſes, window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes, tumblers large and ſmall, ſalt ſellers, burning glaſſes, ſmelling bottles, Ruſſia and Weſt India rhubarb, all kinds of beads for the neck, muſlin, muſlin cravats, fine and coarſe linen, linen ſtripes, check, pocket handkerchiefs, fancy and hair ribbon, Turkey yarn, fans, ſnuff boxes, fineſt Canary loaf ſugar, and a large aſſortment of goods too tedious to mention, which they will ſell wholeſale and retail.

Pittſburgh, April 5, 1796.

BLANKS of various kinds for ſale at the Printing-Office,

* * *

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *April 1.*

A BILL extending the proviſions of a bill for the relief of widows and orphans of officers, paſſed June 7, 1794, to March 4, 1798, was read a third time and paſſed.

A memorial from the Waſhington company of Maryland, praying for a portion of the weſtern lands, on certain conditions, and againſt a clauſe in the bill before the houſe, reſpecting the receiving of certificates in part of payment for the land, was read, and referred to the committee of the whole on the bill for opening offices for the ſale of land in the North Weſtern Territory.

Several petitions were preſented fr Weſtern Country, praying the Engli Spaniſh Treaties to be carried into eff

The Houſe then went into a committ the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the cha the report of the committee of way means on the ſtate of receipts and exp tures of the United States; when, after ſiderable debate, the firſt reſolution agreed to, with ſome amendments, a general conſent, the conſideration of ſixth reſolution was proceeded upon, the moſt preſſing nature; but no conclu being come to, the committee roſe, and leave to ſit again.

The Speaker informed the Houſe he in his hand a confidential communica from the Preſident, and the houſe and leries were accordingly cleared.

Adjourned to Monday.

WEDNESDAY, *April 6.*

A bill for dividing and ſelling the la north weſt of the Ohio, was read a th time, and after the blanks were filled paſſed.

A bill to regulate the compenſation clerks, was received from the Senate, tw read, and referred to the committee to wh was referred the caſe of Nathaniel Appleto

Mr. Tracy delivered in report from committee of claims on the petition and le ter of Governor St. Clair, which reco mended a law to be paſſed to include his a ſimilar caſes.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee of wa and means, preſented a bill for making pr viſion in part for the debt due to the bank the United States, which was twice rea and referred to a committee of the whole Monday.

THURSDAY, *April 7.*

The following meſſage from the Preſide accompanied a copy of the Treaty wit Spain, communicated to the Houſe of Re preſentatives of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives

I ſend herewith a copy of the Treaty o Friendſhip, Limits, and Navigation, con cluded on the 27th of October laſt, betwee the United States and his Catholic Majeſty This treaty has been ratified by me agreeably to the conſtitution; and the ratification has been diſpatched for Spain, where it will doubtleſs be immediately ratified by his Catholic Majeſty.

This early communication of the Treaty with Spain has become neceſſary, becauſe it is ſtipulated in the third article, that commiſſioners for running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the Spaniſh colonies of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, ſhall meet at the Natchez, before the expiration of ſix months from the ratification And as that period will undoubtedly arrive before the next meeting of Congreſs, the houſe will ſee the neceſſity of making proviſion in their preſent ſeſſion, for the object here mentioned. It will alſo be neceſſary to provide for the expence to be incurred in executing the twenty firſt article of the treaty, to enable our fellow citizens to obtain, with as little delay as poſſible, compenſation for the loſſes they have ſuſtained by the capture of their veſſels and cargoes by the ſubjects of his Catholic Majeſty during the late war between France and Spain.

Eſtimates of the monies neceſſary to be provided for the purpoſes of this and ſeveral other treaties with foreign nations, and the Indian tribes, will be laid before you by the proper departments.

Go. WASHINGTON.

United States, March 29, 1796.

FRIDAY, *April 8.*

A communication was received from the Preſident of the United States, with papers reſpecting the erection of the ſouth weſtern territory into a new ſtate. Referred to a committee of five.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that the reſult of the conference between committees of the two houſes was, that the Senate receded from their amendments to the Indian trading houſes' bill, which had been diſagreed to by the houſe.

The committee of elections was directed to report a mode of taking evidence in caſe of conteſted elections.

The bill making further proviſion for public credit and for the redemption of the public debt, was amended in committee of the whole and paſſed to a third reading.

The bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and to preſerve peace on the frontier, was taken up in committee of the whole.

oreign Intelligence.

NSTANTINOPLE, *December* 10.

E little French ſquadron ſtill preſerves its poſition at the entry of the Darda-. It appears that their only object is iſe for prizes in the Archipelago.— have already commenced by capturing ian and an Engliſh veſſel. The two ſh frigates that had ſo long blockaded French one, in the port of Smyrna, off at the appearance of this ſquadron, the impoſſibility of contending with a ſuperior force.

ging by appearance, one would be inced to believe, that the flames of war on the eve of burſting forth.—In the al, and all the dock yards of the empire the works and preparations are daily aſing. Couriers have been diſpatched the governors of the provinces on the coaſts ordering them to aſſemble the teſt number of ſeamen they can collect, are to be ſent here by the beginning of , and diſtributed on board the Ottoman . The French republicans who reſide , continue to ſpeak with confidence of pproaching rupture between the Porte Ruſſia.

ut notwithſtanding their aſſurances, and theſe vaſt preparations, the greateſt number of our politicians are of opinion that we ll have no war, and that all theſe appearances on our part, are only meaſures of caution.

The plague continues to rage with conſiderable violence. It lately penetrated the el of the Imperial Internuncio and carried off ſome of his domeſtics, which cauſed eat conſternation in the family. The er miniſters are equally alarmed, and endeavor to avoid this diſorder by reſiding nſtantly in the country.

VIENNA, *January* 27.

Baron de Braun is nominated banker to e court. The court makes an advance of ur millions to him. He will open a houſe Frankfort upon the Mayn, and will ſuperintend all money matters of the court, ring the preſent war in particular. From l which it is conjectured, that if peace is t made, the war will be proſecuted with e greateſt vigor. The young men are alſo irited up voluntarily to join the army.

TOULON, *January* 18.

The preparations in our port go on with edoubled activity ſince the organization of e conſtitutional government. The fleet is anchor in the outer road, and waits only r a favorable wind, in order to ſet out on s expedition. It is compoſed of fifteen hips of the line, ten frigates, and eight corvettes and brigs, all in complete order.

Five other ſhips, among which is one of 10 guns, three of 84, and one of 74, will e ready to take the ſea before the end of May next, and then, it is hoped, the Mediterranean will be purged from the Britiſh irates, and the object ſo devoutly wiſhed, ot only by the French, but alſo by the Spaniſh and the neutral ſtates of Italy ; in ſhort, y all except the accomplices of England. will at laſt be accompliſhed, the navigation of the Mediterranean will be free, and the peaceable ſtates, who were forced by the Britiſh to partake the horrors of war, will be delivered from the yoke of thoſe ferocious iſlanders, whoſe object is to embroil the whole world in their quarrels, and transform the univerſe into an uninterrupted ſcene of murder and deſtruction.

PARIS, *January* 20.

The ſitting opened with a ſpeech made by the Preſident, announcing to the members that of the ſucceeding day, the anniverſary of the death of Louis XVI. would be celebrated, and inviting them to attend at the council at ten o'clock in the morning, in order that national muſicians ſhould have time to go to the Camp de Mars.

Jan 21. The ſitting opened with patriotic muſic.

Preſident Treilhard pronounced a ſpeech, analogous to the celebration of the anniverſary. "It was on the 21ſt of January, that the late king of France expiated, on the ſcaffold, the crimes which he had committed againſt the ſovereignty of the people. This juſt puniſhment, which juſtice and the conſolidation of the republic required, was for our enemies the ſignal and pretence for the moſt frightful plots.

"Proud Albion covered the ſeas with her fleets, and undertook to ſtarve us ; ambitious Auſtria marched its innumerable legions to our frontiers. Againſt ſuch numerous enemies, againſt ſoldiers who grew old in the profeſſion of arms, what reſiſtance had the young republic to oppoſe ? How could men levied in haſte, without arms and without clothes, repulſe ſuch formidable phalanxes? But why do I wonder ? Thoſe men are Frenchmen ; they are free, and will be ſo forever ; they are heroes, and engender nothing but prodigies."

Here Treilhard gave a detail but ſhort account of the brilliant victories which have eſtabliſhed forever the republic, and inſured the French people the firſt place amongſt the nations of the univerſe. "But," continued he, "the efforts of our exterior enemies were nothing in compariſon of thoſe of the interior. The French people would be free ; but royalty armed by fanaticiſm, kindled in all France the fire of hatred, vengeance, and diſſentions—It armed the ſon againſt the father, it converted citizens into enemies—It threw the apple of diſcord amongſt the members of Convention—ſupported its effects by the moſt violent, apparently, the moſt contrary means.

"Sometimes royalty, covered with the rags of anarchy, decimated the legiſlative body, covered France with mourning and blood, with aſhes and ruins; at other times, in gilt clothes: It ſhewed itſelf naked on the 13th Vendemaire, and no longer concealed the horrid plan which it had plotted to ſubſtitute monarchy in the place of the republic

"French People, ye wiſh for peace!—Well I ſwear hatred to royalty. It is royalty which conſtantly maintained, in every country, the lightenings of war. You are ſuffering the moſt cruel privations. It is royalty which has cauſed them to you, in order to diſguſt you from a republic.

The Preſident here repeated the oath "I ſwear hatred to royalty" in a loud voice, "and you, repreſentatives, come, to ſatisfy your juſt impatience, and pronounce this oath, which you reproach me, perhaps, with having not ſtrongly enough ſworn."

The council ordered the ſpeech of the preſident to be printed, paſted up, and ſent into the departments and to the armies.

Every member was called over from the liſt, and each of them ſucceſſively mounted the roſtrum, and ſwore the oath of hatred againſt royaliſm.

Feb. 1. The three months of the preſidentſhip of citizen Reubell being expired, they proceeded to a new election, and citizen Le-Tourneur was inſtalled as preſident of the executive directory.

LONDON, *January* 18.

Tueſday a meeting of the Whig Club was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern. It was the moſt numerous ever witneſſed at this ſeaſon of the year. Mr. Erſkine addreſſed the meeting exhorting them to perſevere in thoſe efforts for the repeal of the late acts, which they had ſo auſpiciouſly began.

No publication has been read with more admiration, than the late ſpeech of Gen. Waſhington ; temperate, bold, moderate, and humane.—"Look," exclaimed Mr. Erſkine, in the concluſion of his eloquent ſpeech, on Tueſday at the Whig Club,—"Look, while the blood and treaſure of this country are laviſhly waſting and exhauſting, how that great and immortal patriot, preſerves the peace, the harmony, and the dignity of America. Like a great Coloſſus, ſurrounded by liberty, plenty and peace, he beſtrides Europe—obſerves all the miſeries with which it is afflicted, and by his wiſdom and philanthropy, prevents America from experiencing the ill effects reſulting from ſimilar calamities. Good God!—Gentlemen, when I read the ſpeech of the illuſtrious character to the Houſe of Repreſentatives; I ſhould not be ſurpriſed that the people adore the great and beneficent Father of Creation, who gave them ſuch a guardian, and that they ſhould only be prevented by a ſenſe of religious duty, from paying an equal adoration to Waſhington himſelf.'"

Feb. 19. The regiments of Choiſeul having refuſed to embark, for the Weſt-Indies, is to be diſbanded. It is one of the fineſt regiments of emigrants, moſtly compoſed of the ſons of land-holders, and other people of property in the northern provinces of France. According to their firſt engagement, they were only to ſerve on the continent ; but ſince their arrival in England, the colony engaged that they ſhould be employed beyond the ſeas. They declare, that having left France for no other purpoſe than to return thither and reſcue their families and property from the tyranny of the preſent government, they are ſtill ready to ſacrifice themſelves for that cauſe.

Stofflet has publiſhed a manifeſto to the inhabitants of La Vendee, ſtirring them up to war.

Cormertin is again to be tried on a new charge of holding a correſpondence with the inſurgents while in priſon in Caen.

General Jourdain is ſtill at Paris. He has been ſplendidly entertained by the miniſter of the interior.

They labour in all ports of Holland to provide a fleet capable of oppoſing that of England. Hoche has defeated Stofflet's plots.

Moſt part of the cities of Normandy are declared to be in a ſtate of ſiege! Breſt is included in the number. The number of priſoners in Paris are 2,962.

Advices received from Ireland, it is ſaid, ſtate, that the deſperate inſurgents in Armagh, had gone to lengths that were horrible. They had ſurrounded ſeveral houſes, to which they had ſet fire, and burnt to death the miſerable victims of their fury. The number of lives loſt could not be aſcertained, but the violence of the inſurrection was ſtill raging when the account was diſpatched.

Neither the emperor, the king of Pruſſia, nor the king of Spain, had any miniſters remaining at Baſle, ſo late as the latter end of laſt month, all expectation of a negociation there, having vaniſhed.

A letter was yeſterday received in town from Deal, ſtating, that advice had been received of the Dutch fleet being at ſea.

On the 30th ult. an official note was delivered to citizen Caillard, the French miniſter at Berlin, on the part of the Pruſſian miniſtry, aſſuring him in the ſtrongeſt terms that his Pruſſian majeſty was determined to obſerve the ſeparate ſecret article of the treaty of Baſle, wherein the king of Pruſſia is ſaid to have promiſed not to interfere in the affairs of Holland.

The court of Denmark publiſhed an ordnance at Copenhagen, on the 25th of laſt month, recalling all their ſeamen from the ſervice of foreign powers, and ſtrictly forbidding, under the ſevereſt penalties, any of their ſubjects from engaging, by ſea or land in the ſervice of foreign ſtates.

Extract of a letter from Bremen, January 9.

"The following paper printed in Engliſh at Paris, has been tranſmitted here to Mr. Boiſſelier, French conſul in this town, by M. Fonſenberte, commiſſioner of the navy, and of commerce of the French Republic in Holland, with the accompanying note, which appears to give it the ſtamp of an official declaration, avowed by the French directory It has alſo been circulated at Hamburgh, and other towns on the continent, by the acknowledged agents of the French Republic in thoſe places.

"Letters from London mention, that the king, compelled by the wiſh of the people, has declared to parliament, that he has no objection to make peace with the French republic.

If the Britiſh miniſtry do not deceive the people, and their deſire for peace be ſincere it will be an eaſy matter to conclude it.

"It is held for certain, that our government, deeply impreſſed with the proofs of affection held out by the people of England, towards the French nation, would inſiſt on no other ſatisfaction or indemnification, than the reſpective reſtitution of the French and Dutch ſettlements which are now in the hands of the Engliſh ; and would require nothing more of the Britiſh miniſtry, than that they ſhould not interfere with the internal government of France and Holland, nor in their war with their neighbours.

"The French government in profeſſing ſuch amicable diſpoſitions, only acts up to the principles they have ſo often teſtified, of wiſhing to live in peace and fraternity with the people of England, indulging the fond hope, that a perfect harmony between both nations would conduce to the happineſs of all mankind."

BELFAST, *January* 14.

It is with pain we have to ſtate, that a party of thoſe infatuated men, who have deſolated the county of Armagh, are now turning their fury to the county of Down. On Wedneſday night laſt, they penetrated as far as the road from Dromore to Rathfryland, about two miles from the former town, where they attacked the houſe of a Catholic, and perpetrated cruelties, too ſhocking to delicacy for us to relate : the whole country of all perſuaſions, immediately aſſembled to reſiſt them, and the neighbouring gentlemen have united their efforts to ſave the county of Down from this violation of the law. We cannot take upon us to ſtate preciſely who the inſtigators and abettors of theſe miſchiefs are, but time will ſhew. It is a great pleaſure however to reflect, that the affair which threatened ſo much calamity is likely, through the addreſſes, and liberality of a few enlightened gentlemen, to become the means of binding the Catholic and Proteſtant together by the ſtrongeſt of all ties, that of mutual good offices and protection.

At a meeting of the aſſociation of Belfaſt weavers, on Saturday laſt, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that they would not retain in their houſes, or in any manner employ perſons concerned in the attrocities in the county of Armagh.

American Intelligence.

ALBANY, *March* 28.

Letters from Niagara, of a late date, mention, that about 12 o'clock, on Chriſtmas night laſt, a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt there ; and by which a large piece of the rock that makes the famous cataract, was broken off. The ſame letters ſay, that no works are yet preparing for the reception of the troops of the garriſons to be ſurrendered by treaty. It is ſaid, that the fort on the Newark ſide, will be on the beautiful eminence where Navy Hall now ſtands.

NEW-YORK, *April* 7.

Laſt Thurſday the ſhip Ocean, of Philadelphia, Capt. Vredenburg, 39 days from Havre de Grace, not far from the Highlands, with a pilot on board, was taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh frigate La Prevoyante, Capt. Beresford, and ſent for Halifax. Before ſhe was diſmiſſed, however, ſeveral paſſengers were *moſt graciouſly permitted* to jump into the pilot boat, and come up to town, among whom were Captain S. Armour, and young Mr. Naxen, ſon of Mr. E. Nexen, merchant of this city.

We are poſitively informed, that upon Capt. Vredenburg's remonſtrating againſt the propriety of their ſeizing h[illegible] tion, that he was fully in[illegible] contract by the new treaty [illegible] tain? Capt. B. ſeemed to have [illegible] knowledge of the contents of the [illegible] prietors, &c. The crew of the [illegible] taken on board of the frigate ! [illegible] and Mate remained on board [illegible]

Thus are we daily experienc[illegible] *effects* of the *new treaty.*

April 6. The ſchooner John, [illegible] Wedgery maſter, arrived on [illegible] days from St. Martin's, by [illegible] that three days previous to [illegible] French ſhip of war, called the [illegible] can, brought into that iſland a Brit[illegible] port ſhip with 200 troops on board [illegible] cers and women were ſent to [illegible] and the ſoldiers put in cloſe con[illegible] St. Martin's.

The diſturbances in Corſica have [illegible] in conſequence of ſome puniſhm[illegible] more on account of a promiſe of the [illegible] ament to diminiſh the Epiſcopal [illegible] open the Univerſities, &c.

The exportation of Segars from the Havanna in foreign veſſels limited to [illegible] each,

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 9.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Bayard, [illegible] agent of the United States in London, [illegible] a gentleman in this city, dated Janu[illegible] 17, 1796.

"As ſoon as miniſtry learn the line of conduct, which the Houſe of Repreſentatives mean to purſue, I am perſuaded their conduct, as it regards us, will be leſs fluctuating. Should the Houſe coincide with the Preſident and Senate, every thing here will go well ; ſhould obſtacles, on the other hand be thrown in the way by the popular branch of the government, I doubt whether the weſtern poſts will be ſurrendered, or reſtitution made of our captured property. However, I truſt that every man who has any regard to the honour, the faith, or intereſt of his country will ſee the neceſſity of carrying the treaty fully into effect, ſo far as regards the United States."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated February 2.

"I was informed by Mr Pinckney, that a gentleman had juſt been with him, who has purchaſed a conſiderable tract of land on the Ohio, in Pennſylvania, who this ſpring will take out with him 1500 ſetlers chiefly farme rs, who are all engaged, and ready to embark. I cannot tell you the effect which the Pteſidents ſpeech has produced through this country ;-I ſpeak I think correctly, when I ſay, it will be the means of pouring ſome millions ſterling into the lap of the United States ; it has excited admiration, [illegible] confidence, and reflected a degree of conſequence on every one who bears the name of an American—indeed there is no [illegible] character ſo high in Europe at this time as the American—every one who has ever been in the United Sta tes, ſeems eager to claim the rights of citizenſhip and be conſidered as an A merican."

The whole circulating ſpecie of England was eſtimated, during peace, at 29 millions ſterling. It is alledged on good grounds, that ſince the beginning of the preſent war, the export of bullion amounts to 20 millions. This has occaſioned a ſcarcity of ſpecie ; the bank of England have lately curtailed their diſcounts—a million of guineas have recently been coined, and few old ones are ſeen in circulation.

The national debt of Great Britain, may be eſtimated at preſent at 345 millions, the intereſt of which is about 13 millions a year, or one million each lunar month ;—being 250,000l. a week ;—4,166l. for every working day of 10 hours, or 79l. a minute, for the intereſt of the debt !

The prize money for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, is ſtated to amount to the nett ſum of two millions and a half ſterling. The ſhare of a Poſt Captain in the Navy would be 10,000l. and that of all other officers in ſimilar proportion.

Literature in Portugal has ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs in the recent death of Dr. Loureira, author of the Flora Cochinenſis. This celebrated botaniſt dovoted 30 years [illegible] application to the compoſition of this work. Sir John Banks invited the author to England for the purpoſe of publiſhing it there, but his old age prevented him from accepting the invitation.

The treaty of partition of Poland is ratified by the dividing powers ; in conſequence Pruſſian troops have taken poſſeſſion of Warſaw, Muſcovia, and Podlachia.

The ratifications of the partition treaty which divides Poland, have been exchanged between the courts of Peterſburgh and [illegible]enna.

A gentleman lately from Martini[illegible] requeſted to make known in Philad[illegible] for the information of thoſe concern[illegible] a complete collection is made of [illegible] mentary papers relative to capture[illegible] judications on the part of the Britiſh [illegible] ment, and that the ſame may be [illegible] ſhortly to arrive in the brig V[illegible], Capt. Burrows for this port.

MOHAWK CANAL.

The Canal is drawn through the northern et of the Mohawk rivers about fifty ſix miles yond Schenectady. Its tract is nearly paral to the direction of the waters of the fall, and a mean of about 40 yards therefrom. Its ply of water is from the river, and the canal n ates above the falls, in a neat wall co ed baſon of conſiderable depth of water, and eaters the river in a ſpacious bay at the foot theſe falls. Its length is 4752 feet, in which ance the aggregate fall is 44 feet 7 inches.—e locks having each nearly 9 feet left, are ed towards the lower end of the canal, and pits in which they are placed, have been avated out of ſolid rock of the hardeſt kind; chamber of each lock is an area of 74 by 13, in the clear, and boats drawing three feet an half of water may enter at all times; depth of the water in all the extent of the al beyond the locks is various, but no leſs n 3 feet at any place. Near the upper end the canal a guard lock is placed without lift; prevent a redundancy of water, when the ter in the river riſes beyond the loweſt ſtate; ces are conſtructed to diſcharge the ſurplus ter entering the canal from the two ſmall ulets which interſect its courſe; about 2550 of the canal is cut through ſolid rock, and re the level ſtruck above the natural ſur e of the earth, or rather rock, ſtrong and ll conſtructed walls are erected, ſupported by vy embankments of earth to confine the wa, and to keep the level, hence there is no er current in the canal, than an almoſt imceptible one, when the ſluice lock is drawn; e handſome and ſubſtantial bridges are own over the canal, as ſo many roads have n interſected by it.

NORFOLK, *March* 29.

The ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. Atkins, was arded within the Capes of the Cheſapeake, d within the middle ground Shoal, on iday laſt, by a boat from the Thetis frie, and one of the hands was taken by ce from on board the Friendſhip and card on board the Thetis—preſſed into his ajeſty's ſervice in our own territory!—is man had been a citizen, (duly naturald) of America, for theſe ten years paſt. reigners, or lately made citizens, beware! if the conduct of this Majeſty Captain be ſtifiable, your oath of Allegiance to Ameca will not protect you from impreſſment, en in your beds, for the man has already oved himſelf in his laſt viſit, capable of e attempt.—A country that ſuffers ſuch ults will forever be inſulted.

Captain Atkins atteſts to the above.

Pittsburgh, April 23.

The Legiſlature of this State have granted 00 dollars for opening a road between this ce and Preſqu'iſle.

Married, on Saturday Evening laſt, Doc ANDREW RICHARDSON to Miſs LLY JONES, both of this town.

LIST OF THE LAWS,

PASSED IN THE SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
SSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Which began December 1, 1795, and ended April 4, 1796.

An act to afford further relief to certain French emigrants.

An act to veſt in Hannah Sower for the uſe of herſelf and children certain parts of the forfeited eſtate of Chriſtopher Sower the younger which have not yet come into the poſſeſſion of this commonwealth.

An act ceding to the United States of America two certain out-lots of the town of Franklin at the mouth of French creek in the county of Allegheny.

An act to erect part of Waſhington county into a ſeparate county.

An act to authoriſe Oliver Pollock and Henry Neaff to erect wing dams on Conedogwinnet creek in the county of Cumberland.

A ſupplement to the act entitled "An act to extend the powers of the Juſtices of the peace in this ſtate."

An act for the relief of Valentine Eckhart.

An act authoriſing Brintnel Robins to erect a mill dam over part of Youghegany river in the county of Weſtmoreland.

An act declaring the Tuſcarora creek a public highway.

0th. An act to compenſate David Meade and others.

1. An act to empower the commiſſioners of Huntingdon county to aſſeſs and levy the further ſum of of ſix hundred pounds for erecting the public buildings in the ſaid county.

2. A Supplement to the act entitled "An act to provide for aſcertaining the arrearages of taxes due from the reſpective counties of this commonwealth."

3. An act to eſtabliſh a ferry over the Juniata river oppoſite Mifflin town in the county of Mifflin and veſting the right in William Harris and Joſeph MaClelland their heirs and aſſigns.

4. An act to eſtabliſh a ferry over Swatara creek near Hummelſtou in the county of Dauphin and for veſting the right in Chriſtopher Ernet and Samuel Sieger their heirs and aſſigns.

15. An act to authorize Even Owen to erect a wing dam on the North ſide of the Eaſt branch of the Suſquehannah river, in counties of Northumberland & Luzerne.

16. An act to annul the charter of incorporation of the firſt and third Preſbyterian churches in the city of Philadelphia.

17. An act declaring a certain part of Spring Creek a public highway.

18. An act providing for the appointment of an inſpector of ſtaves and heading.

19. An act for the relief of William Ennis Cartwright.

20. An act to eſtabliſh a public ferry over the River Juniata oppoſite the town of Huntingdon in the county of Huntingdon and veſting the right in Thomas Whitaker his heirs and aſſigns.

21. An act to provide for the completion of the houſe intended for the accommodation of the Preſident of the United States.

22. An act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from Lancaſter through Elizabeth-town and Middletown to Harriſburgh.

23. An act for the relief of Owen M'Glaughlin and John Skilling.

24. An act to authorize the commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia to defray the expence of opening certain roads in the diſtrict of Southwark and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk out of the general taxes of the ſaid city and county.

25. An act for raiſing by way of lottery the ſum of ſixty thouſand dollars for accompliſhing the building a ſtone bridge over the River Schuylkill at the borough of Reading.

26. An act to erect the town of Huntingdon in the county of Huntingdon into a borough.

27. An act to extend the time of patenting of lands.

28. An act for repealing a law paſſed the eleventh day of Sept. 1786 entitled "An act to relieve the owners of unimproved lands form the inconvenience they are ſubjected to by the preſent mode of enforcing the payment of taxes aſſeſſed thereon."

29. An act directing the manner, time and places for holding elections for the electors of a Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States.

30. A Supplement to the act entitled "An act for extending the benefits experienced form the inſtitution of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital.

31. An act reſpecting the public landings and wharves in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties in the county of Philadelphia.

32. An act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from an interſection of the Philadelphia and Lancaſter turnpike road near the Gap tavern in Lancaſter county to Newport and Wilmington in the ſtate of Delaware.

33. An act to annul and repeal ſo much of any charter or law of this ſtate as empowers the inhabitants of the borough of Briſtol in the county of Bucks to hold and keep fairs within the ſame.

34. An act to amend the ſeveral acts of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

35. An act laying out and opening ſundry roads within this Commonwealth and for other purpoſes.

36. An act to alter amend and repeal certain proviſions in the health laws of this Commonwealth.

37. A further Supplement to the act entitled "An act to enjoin certain duties on the ſecretary of the Commonwealth and for other purpoſes.

38. An act to provide for altering the buildings appropriated as a goal for criminals.

39. An act to erect Union town in the county of Fayette into a borough.

40. An act to provide for a review of that part of a road laid out from Philadelphia to the borough of York by Weſt Cheſter Straſburgh and the Blue Rock as lies between Fawke's tavern and Weſt Cheſter.

41. An act to authoriſe Martin Niſsley to erect a wingdam on the Weſt ſide of Coneſtogoe creek in the county of Lancaſter.

42. An act to authoriſe the erection of a bridge over the river Lehigh at the borough of Eaſton in the county of Northampton.

43. An act making appropriations and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

44. An act to increaſe the ſalaries of the judges of the ſupreme court the ſecretary of the Commonwealth and the Preſidents of the Courts of Common Pleas.

A reſolution relative to binding and diſtributing certain laws of this ſtate.

Sympathy between the Breeches Pockets *and the* Animal Spirits.

The following important diſcovery is recommended to the literati, in general, but more particularly to the college of phyſicians; as it may be of the greateſt conſequence to them in their future practice:

YOU *muſt know, then, that a wonderful connection and ſympathy between the* breeches pockets *and the* animal ſpirits, *which continually riſe or fall as the contents of the former, ebb or flow; inſomuch that, from conſtant obſervation, I don't venture to gueſs at a man's caſh by the degree of vivacity he has diſcovered in converſation. When the reſervoir is full, the ſpirits are elate; when it is ſunk and drained, how flat, dull, and inſipid is every word and action! The very muſcles and features of the face are influenced by this obſcure fund of life and vigor.*

I can tell how a poet's finances ſtand by the very ſubject of his muſe; gloomy elegies, biting ſatires, grave ſoliloquies, and dull tranſlations are certain indications of res anguſta; a pocket low! Pindaric odes, and pointed epigrams, intimate a freſh recruit.

When a politician gives a melancholy account of the ſtate of the nation, when he complains deplorably of the increaſe of taxes, of the abuſe of the public revenue, of the national debt, of the decay of trade, and of the exceſs of luxury, I am very well aſſured that his pocket has received a conſiderable ſhock in conſequence of his commercial connexions. When he has been ſucceſsful, he talks in a very different ſtrain; then he is perpetually haranguing on the power, the grandeur, and the wealth of the nation. In ſhort, this barometer of ſtate always riſes or falls not as the quick, but current ſilver, contracts, or expands itſelf within the ſecret cell.

Under the influence of the ſame powerful charm, I have remarked a phyſician, in the chamber of a wealthy patient, clear up his countenance, and write his recipe with infinite vivacity and good humour; but in the dwelling of poverty, what a clouded brow, hopeleſs vibration of the head and langour of the nerves! Like the ſenſative plant, he ſhrunk from the cold hand of neceſſity. Not that the doctor wanted humanity, but when a patient becomes a caput mortuum, *and the* anima ſacculi—*the ſoul of the purſe—expires, what ſympathiſing heart but muſt be ſenſible of ſo dire a change.*

☞ *The Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy are requeſted to meet this evening at ſeven o'clock, at Mr. Morrow's Tavern.*

JAMES BRISON, *Sec.*

April 23, 1796.

* * *

Pittſburgh, April 14, 1796.

THE curious BRICK MACHINE invented by the celebrated Doctor APOLLOS KINSLEY, for which he has obtained a patent from Congreſs, has lately been erected in this place by Meſſrs. William Gray and Jonathan Plumer, under the direction of Enoch Shepard, who is impowered by the patentee to ſell the privilege. The invention is entirely new, and, in all probability, we might ſay with *certainty*, will be of the greateſt public utility. The eaſe and rapidity with which an immenſe number of Bricks are made, muſt recommend the Machine. One Thouſand can be made per hour; and experiments have proved that the Machine may be conſtructed to make double the quantity in the time, if the neceſſary number of hands could be employed to advantage. On the preſent plan it requires eight hands, four of which may be boys; alſo one horſe to turn the Machine. It works the clay into good mortar, and, at the ſame time moulds the Bricks. Theſe, and other advantages, muſt render it a valuable acquiſition, particularly in places where extenſive buildings are in contemplation. Application to be made to Enoch Shepard. For further information enquire of

WILLIAM GRAY,
JONATHAN PLUMER.

BEWARE!

THE *ſubſcriber has given two due bills dated the 30th of June, 1795, in favou of Robert Willohy, for Thirty Nine Dollar each, for 400 acres of land, but for which h cannot make me a good title, agreeable to hi obligation. I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment or purchaſing ſaid due bills, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his engagement.*

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

Pittſburgh, April 21, 1796.

Plain and Stripped Nankeens,

Jeans, Fuſtians, and a very large aſſortment of

IRISH LINENS,

For Sale, by

William Chriſty,

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Fayette, on the night of the 20th inſt. a Soldier by the name of HARVEY W. WORTHINGTON, he is about five feet ſix inches high, fair complexion, handſome faced, very crooked legs, is ſixteen years old, and much addicted to ſwearing; he took with him his uniform cloathing. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter in any Goal, or delivers him at any recruiting rendezvous in the United States, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

J. CRAWFORD, Capt. 4th S. L.
Commandant, pro tempore.

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1796.

Pittsburgh, April 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Phil delphia, dated April 15, 1796, to his frie in this town.

"The Houſe of Repreſentatives have agre to give effect to the Treaties with Spain a the Indians; the Algerine lays over, but t chief ſtruggle will be about the Britiſh trea This buſineſs aſſumes a ſerious aſpect. A me ing of the merchants is called to addreſs t Houſe on the ſubject. A meeting of the und writers is notified to take into conſideration t propriety of altering the terms of inſurance veſſels on account of the apparent diſpoſition the Houſe with reſpect to the Britiſh treaty.—The majority of this city is for it, but our mem ber (Swanwick) againſt it. If the Houſe not give effect to this treaty, they need not ſpe their time about a land office law, for the B tiſh and Indians will likely prevent the ſettle ment of the north weſtern territory, and t Britiſh will certainly delay the payment of t captures made by them. The houſe is on dang rous ground, and it may be queried what t motives of ſome of them are; for thoſe of m knowledge of commerce, in & out of doors, a in favour of the treaty."

By Yeſterday's Mail:

BOSTON, *April* 1.

Papers by the Franklin Capt. M'Lellan from Dublin, brings intelligence of a formidable and extenſive conſpiracy, to ſeparat that country from England, and eſtabliſh Republican form of government in conjunction with the French government. A partial diſcovery was made juſt in time to prevent its execution, by means of a governmental Emiſſary, who had inſinuated himſelf into the Councils of the Democrats. But ſuch was the nature of the conſpiracy that one man could only give information of nine members, the executive council excepted which arranged all the plans and movement of the whole body.

Mr, John Burk, the chief of this conſpiracy and the one who was to manage the attack in the capital, after many hair breadth eſcapes, during the ſpace of four months, had the good fortune to get on board the Franklin, and in her arrived at this port. The adventures of this gentleman, though ſcarcely 23 years of age, are full of the various turns and colors of fortune. At 15 he was a midſhipman on board a man of war, in which ſtation he remained 11 months: At 17 he quitted the ſea and reſumed the ſtudy of literature. At 18 he entered the Univerſity of Dublin, which at that time did not contain 6 Republicans, though there were 1500 ſtudents. He undertook the arduous taſk of Republicaniſing the Univerſity, and abſolutely ſucceeded in his project. During his ſtay there, his reputation as a man of ſcience was conſiderable.

At 21, he was removed from the Univerſity by the interference of government, under pretence that he was inculcating Deiſtical principles, from that time till the period of his departure, he continued his political career and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a number of pointed productions in defence of the liberties of mankind. He formed a chain of Democratical Societies in different parts, and connected them by a correſpondence. He was ſuſpected to have opened an intercourſe with the government of FRANCE. He is a powerful Speaker; a good writer, a zealot in politics, and a great pedeſtrian. He had ſtudied the profeſſion of the Law, but could not be admitted to the bar, in conſequence of his notoriety in politics.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 16.

Yeſterday evening arrived here the ſchooner Delight, Capt. Dunphys, in 15 days from Port au Prince, where he left on the 28th ult. By him we are informed, that three ſeventy four's and three frigates, together with fifty-eight ſail of armed tranſports, &c. which ſailed from thence to lay ſiege to Leogane, having on board 4000 troops, were repulſed by the French with a conſiderable loſs, having contrary to their expectations, met with a force ſuperior, which cauſed their expedition to prove unſucceſsful—one of their ſeventy-four's was ſo much crippled before a fort, that they were obliged to tow her out. The whole of the fleet had returned to Port au Prince previous to his ſailing.

An expreſs paſſed through this city laſt week, with diſpatches for the Preſident of the United States from Lord Dorcheſter—it is reported his Lordſhip's Proclamation for the Surrender of the Weſtern Poſts was among theſe diſpatches.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on the 11th inſtant, the report on the ſubject of the military eſtabliſhment, went through a committee of the whole, and was finally adopted as follows:

Reſolved, That the preſent military eſtabliſhment of the United States, ought not to exceed three thouſand non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians.

Reſolved, That theſe ought to conſiſt of the corps of artilleriſts and engineers as eſtabliſhed by the act of the 9th of May 1794, and of four regiments of infantry, of eight companies each.

Reſolved, That there be one Brigadier General, five Lieutenant-Colonel Commandants, twelve Majors, one Brigade Quarter-Maſter, and company officers according to the rules and regulations for the diſcipline of the troops of the United States.

From the Alexandria Gazette

Seeing a Negro Boy weep at ſeperating om another of the ſame colour, who had en for a long time his companion.

"Fleecy hair and black complexion
"Cannot forfeit Nature's claim:
"Skins may differ—but affection
"Dwells in white and black the ſame.'
COWPER.

ND can'ſt thou weep? alas! poor boy,
And feel the warmth of hope and chill of fear;
n *Seperation* thus thy ſoul employ,
d draw from thee the ſympathetic tear?

s, by thy lab'ring heart and languid eye,
ll well I know the pangs you now endure;
d bluſh to think, that thoſe of lighter dye
mov'd can view the miſeries they procure

ail? Heavenly Power, ſource of every joy,
ho, when thou didſt thy bleſſings here impart,
ave tender feelings to a Negro Boy,
ave him a gen'rous ſoul and lib'ral heart.

y, then, ye fell deſtroyers of your kind,
hy load with infamy the humane race?
hy break the bond which man to man ſhould bind,
nd forge the fetters of your own diſgrace?

old!—that deluſive bauble that ye ſeek,
an't ſoothe the pang of diſappointed pride;
an't veil the bluſh of ſhame upon the check
r ſcreen thoſe foibles which y[illegible] wiſh to hide.

ft has the Poet's and Hiſtorian's pen,
hy brighteſt virtues, Oh, Columbia! trac'd;
nd, having ſought thro' all the haunts of men,
n thee have LIBERTY's fair temple plac'd.

Then throw away the bloody whips and goards,
et cruelty's fell works from thee be hurl'd;
Oh! baniſh SLAVERY from theſe bleſt abodes,
nd be, indeed, the glory of the world.

ut vain, Oh, Muſe! they efforts—all in vain
hy pen, alas! can do but little good,
With men whoſe hearts and ſouls are ſet on GAIN,
Who even SPECULATE in HUMAN BLOOD!
HENRY.

ALEXANDRIA *March* 29.

ANECDOTE.

MONTECUCULI, the Italian General, and Competitor to the great Turenne, when he commanded the Imperial army, had on a march given orders, on pain of death, that no one ſhould walk over the corn. A ſoldier, returning from a village, ignorant of the orders, came through a path in a corn field. Montecuculi who perceived him, commanded the prevot to hang him. In the meanwhile, the ſoldier advanced towards the General, and pleaded his ignorance, to which Montecuculi replied, "The prevot muſt do his duty." As all this occurred almoſt in an inſtant, the ſoldier was not yet diſarmed, when full of rage and revenge he ſaid, "I was not guilty before, but now I am," and at the ſame time, fired his piece at the General.—It miſſed, and he was pardoned.

EXTRACT.

To make *good men*, it is neceſſary to make *happy children*. Vex a child in early years, croſs his wiſhes for no purpoſe, diſappoint him, make his life wretched, and you probably make him a vagabond or a raſcal.

The firſt ſtep towards corruption of ſociety, is, an invaſion of domeſtic love and confidence. The firſt ſtep towards intrigue, ſeduction, infidelity and neglect of children, is to make it diſreputable or unfaſhionable for huſband and wife to appear together in public places.

America borrows half her vices from the dregs of European cuſtoms. Coxcombs, vitiated and debaſed by the cuſtoms of faſhionable lives in old cities, croſs the Atlantic to be ſet up as modes of faſhion in America, and to laugh out of countenance the virtues that make our happineſs.

To ape the European in dreſs, in the cut of a hat, or the ſhape of a gown, may be folly; but to imbibe their vicious principles and imitate their licentious manners is to betray our country, and ſacrifice poſterity.

* * *

WHEREAS Edmund Freeman, junior, of Fayette county, obtained a note of hand from the ſubſcriber for Seventy Five Pounds, payable in July or Auguſt, 1797, in payment for a covering horſe but; ſaid horſe not being ſound I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note as I am determined not to pay it.

GEORGE DANSDILL, living near Fort Littleton.

March 16, 1796.

THE NOTED HORSE

SNAP

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's Tanyard oppoſite Pittſburgh, at the low rate of three dollars and one buſhel of oats for the ſeaſon—the oats to be brought with the mares at the firſt coming—caſh or produce at the market price will be taken in payment on or before the firſt day of November next.

SNAP is ſixteen hands high, a beautiful dark brown, and is ſeven eighths blooded—no mention need be made of his make and figure as they will evidently recommend him.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

March 26, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, St. Clair townſhip, on the night of the 17th inſt. a dark bay Mare, heavy with colt, 14 or 15 hands high, 10 years old, a natural pacer, and a Horſe, much the ſame colour, about 6 years old, 13 hands high, paces all; alſo about 80 weight of ſugar, 30 ditto ſoap, 80 ditto beef, one black quilted petticoat with red lining, and ſundry other articles. The thief, HUGH GRANT, is ſon-in-law to the ſubſcriber. He left his wife and two children, and took off my youngeſt daughter with him.

Said Grant is of a dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſhort black hair, dark brown eyes, well made; the girl is of ſmall ſtature, grey eyes, and dark brown hair. He alſo took with him a deed of conveyance for land which he got with his wife—I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid deed. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the property ſtolen recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part.

ALEXANDER BARR.

March 24, 1796.

ALL perſons having unſettled accounts or contracts with ELLIOT & WILLIAMS *are requeſted to file their accounts with their agent* JAMES NAILOR, *at Pittſburgh, in order that the ſaid accounts may be examined and compared with the books of the ſaid Elliot and Williams, which being done, further notice will be publiſhed at what time attendance can be given at Pittſburgh to adjuſt and ſettle all accounts with the company.*

ELIE WILLIAMS.

Pittſburgh, January 18, 1796.

The Beautiful HORSE

FEDERAL BALL,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county, at the low rate of three dollars and one buſhel of oats per mare; the oats to be delivered at the time of covering. Grain will be received in payment delivered at any mill within three miles of my place by the firſt of December next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful Black, 16 hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, and was got by the old imported Federal Ball. His make and carriage needs no encomium, as the beſt judges conſider him equal to any in this country. Due attention will be paid by

WILLIAM HARAH.

March 30, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Thoſe who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, March 17, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE moſt earneſtly requeſt all who are indebted to us to come forward and pay off their accounts, as we intend to go to Philadelphia early in April next. A neglect will be very injurious to

A. & J. BARKER.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
A Freſh Aſſortment of
SPRING GOODS.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Pebbels deceaſed, to pay the ſame before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted for ſettlement.

MARY PEBBELS, }
JOSEPH PEBBELS } *Adminiſtrs.*

Allegheny County, March 7, 1796.

Young Cheſter Lion,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the plantation whereon Mrs. Duncan lately lived, on Grant's Hill, three miles from Pittſburgh, at the low rate of Three Dollars and one buſhel and an half of Oats the ſeaſon. The oats to be brought with the Mare, and the money to be paid at the end of the ſeaſon, which commences the firſt week in April and ends the laſt of June.

Cheſter Lion is a beautiful cheſnut ſorrel with a large blaze in his face, 7 years old this ſpring, 16 hands high, and well made in proportion. He is out of the old Cheſter Lion, and his dam is of the full blood breed.

Good paſturage may be had for Mares coming from a diſtance, and due attendance given.

ROBERT GIBSON.

March 11, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber now offers for ſale that valuable ſituation in Front ſtreet, between Groghouſe lane and Spring alley, 120 feet on ſaid ſtreet, by 180 feet back, containing two lots with a good ſtone building two ſtories high, 45 by 18 feet, adjoining and to the back of a frame building, 48 feet by 16 fronting ſaid ſtreet, having 9 rooms with fire places, and 4 lodging rooms, well accommodated for a PUBLIC HOUSE, one ſpring houſe arched over, with a granary above, and a large and convenient ſtable ſituate on ſaid premiſes. This ſituation is not inferior to any on this ſide the mountains for public buſineſs, is well known in moſt parts of the U. States, being not far from the banks of the Monongahela, where the emigrants rom moſt parts of the United States and from Europe put up, to take their departure by water or otherwiſe, to the garden of the moſt luxuriant ſoil in America (Kentucky) and upon the road that Congreſs has lately reſolved to extend from the ſeat of government to the exterior parts of our limits with the Indians, to the junction of the Miſſouri, which will be the moſt public road on the continent.

Terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber living on ſaid premiſes.

GEORGE KINNEAR.

Brownſville, February 11. 1796

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Franklin townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, ſometime after laſt harveſt, a year old red Heifer, without any mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM SNYDER.

February 1ſt, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, the 15th of January laſt, an apprentice Lad named WILLIAM PORTER, a ſadler by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlender made, fair complexion; had on and took with him, a coating coat and overalls, a corduroy veſt, and jean jacket with ſleeves, and overalls of the ſame, two new ſhirts of country linen, and a ſelt hat. Whoever delivers ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

MOSES THOMSON.

February 5 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, two Steers, one of them black and white, the other brindled, with a hole and a piece cut out of the off ear. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

ROBERT HAYS.

Charties Creek, Feb. 10, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

DRAGON

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Pittſburgh, at three dollars and one buſhel of oats for each mare; the oats to be brought at the time of covering. Dragon is well marked, ſix years old this ſpring, about ſixteen and a half hands high, and well made in proportion, is noted for foal getting at his former ſtands. The ſeaſon commences the firſt of April, and ends the laſt of June. The money to be paid the firſt of November.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

March 18. 1795.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at John Fawcett's Mill, in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, at eighteen ſhilling and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon; the oats to be brought with the mare, and the remainder payable in October next, for which grain will be received at Market price.

Jolly Cheſter is a dark bay, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, full fifteen hands and an half high, remarkably ſtrong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His ſire was a full blooded horſe, his dam was ſeven-eighth blooded, her ſire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock Mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1796.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 9th inſtant, a ſervant Boy named William Walkin, about 15 years of age, of a fair complexion, ſhort hair, had on and took with him two coats, one long the other ſhort, ſhort jacket and overalls of thick cloth filled with grey wool, two ſhirts one new the other ſomewhat worn, good ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, two hats, one new the other old, one new pocket Bible, and one ditto Inkſtand. He got his elbow hurt when at ſchool ſo that he cannot lift his arm to his head without pain. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant boy and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges.

ARCHIBALD MUSTARD.

March 11, 1796.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS ſundry Tracts of Land ſituate in Armſtrong townſhip, on the frontiers of Weſtmoreland county, were a few years ago ſold by a certain James Carnahan, adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Samuel Sloan, deceaſed, Notice is hereby given that the ſaid lands are claimed by Samuel Pleaſants, to whom the ſame were legally conveyed long before the deceaſe of ſaid Sloan, as may appear by the deeds recorded in the Office of Weſtmoreland county. People will therefore be on their guard in the purchaſe of any of ſaid lands

March 11, 1796.

Two Kentucky Boats,

FOR SLE,
Now lying at the Point.
SMITH & SHIRAS.

Pittſburgh, March 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Thoſe who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, March 3, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of SAMUEL JORDON, *deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted before the firſt day of April next, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to pay the ſame on or before the firſt day of March next, otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.*

JOHN SMITH, Adminiſtrator.

Pittſburgh, February 18, 1796.

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